

**FACT SHEET FOR STATE WASTE DISCHARGE
PERMIT NO. ST-9125**

CENTENNIAL TANK CLEANING, INC

SUMMARY

Centennial Tank Cleaning, Inc. (Centennial Tank) is seeking reissuance of its State Waste Discharge Permit. The company cleans tanker trucks, intermodal bulk containers (I.B.C.'s) and drums hauling food grade or food grade compatible non-hazmat products. The facility is located at the Port of Sunnyside Industrial Park. Centennial Tank's wastewater is discharged to the Port's Industrial Wastewater Treatment Facility (IWWTF) for treatment and discharge to either the Port's sprayfield or a nearby agricultural return drain.

Centennial Tank's discharge is regulated by both its user contract with the Port and the applicable Federal Pretreatment regulations. Centennial Tank has generally been in compliance with the conditions of the existing permit; however, occasional exceedances of the pH limit have occurred and some paperwork has not been submitted in a timely manner.

During a compliance inspection conducted by the Department in September 2005, two issues of concern were identified that are addressed by the proposed permit. They were the apparent lack of secondary containment for some chemical storage tanks and the deficient performance of the oil/water separator. The proposed permit requires that these problems be corrected within one year of permit issuance.

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INTRODUCTION

This fact sheet is a companion document to the draft State Waste Discharge Permit No. ST-9125. The Department of Ecology (the Department) is proposing to issue this permit, which will allow discharge of wastewater to the Port of Sunnyside IWWTF. This fact sheet explains the nature of the proposed discharge, the Department's decisions on limiting the pollutants in the wastewater, and the regulatory and technical bases for those decisions.

Washington State law (RCW 90.48.080 and 90.48.160) requires that a permit be issued before discharge of wastewater to waters of the State is allowed. This statute includes commercial or industrial discharges to sewerage systems operated by municipalities or public entities which discharge into public waters of the State. Regulations adopted by the State include procedures for issuing permits and establish requirements which are to be included in the permit (Chapter 173-216 WAC).

This fact sheet and draft permit are available for review by interested persons as described in Appendix A--Public Involvement Information.

The fact sheet and draft permit have been reviewed by the Permittee. Errors and omissions identified in these reviews have been corrected before going to public notice. After the public comment period has closed, the Department will summarize the substantive comments and the response to each comment. The summary and response to comments will become part of the file on the permit and parties submitting comments will receive a copy of the Department's response. The fact sheet will not be revised. Changes to the permit will be addressed in Appendix D -- Response to Comments.

GENERAL INFORMATION	
Applicant	Centennial Tank Cleaning, Inc.
Facility Address	511 E. South Hill Road Sunnyside, WA 98944
Facility Activity:	Cleaning of tank trucks and bulk containers
Facility Discharge Location	Latitude: 46° 18' 33" N Longitude: 120° 00' 49" W.
Treatment Plant Receiving Discharge	Port of Sunnyside IWWTF
Contact at Facility	Name: Ron Ramsey Telephone #: (509) 839-5777

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION OF THE FACILITY

Centennial Tank's facility cleans tanker trucks, I.B.C.'s and drums that carry a variety of materials. Most of the tank trucks cleaned at this facility haul fruit juice or other high sugar content food products. Some of the vessels contain water treatment chemicals that are hazardous material products, and drums can have hazardous material residuals such as sodium hydroxide and hydrochloric acid. These must be treated in compliance with Chapter 173-303 WAC. The facility consists of two enclosed wash bays for interior and exterior truck washing, and an outdoor drain used for container washing. Wash water is collected in floor drains and directed to a central point. The consolidated stream flows through an oil/water separator, then through a sampling point and discharge flow meter before it is pumped to manhole #10 and the Port of Sunnyside (IWWTF).

The facility began operation in 1991. Improvements and expansion have been ongoing. The volume of trucks and their contents varies seasonally, peaking during harvest season. The facility is typically operated 24 hours a day, 6 days a week, throughout the year. Twenty-four personnel are typically employed.

The Port of Sunnyside has installed flow meters and sampling equipment at the facility to monitor the industrial discharges to the IWWTF.

PERMIT STATUS

The previous permit for this facility was issued on June 1, 2001.

An application for permit renewal was received and accepted by the Department on August 25, 2005.

SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE PREVIOUS PERMIT

A compliance inspection without sampling was conducted on September 27, 2005.

During the history of the previous permit, the Permittee has had problems complying with effluent limits, monitoring and submittal of required reports. The Permittee's discharges occasionally exceed the pH limits of between 5.0 and 11.0 as a result of the acid and caustic cleaning solutions the company utilizes. During 2003, the Permittee reported pH results below 5.0 five times and above 11.0 once. In these instances the Department issued informal notifications to the Permittee concerning these exceedances, but because the low pH wastewater from Centennial Tank helps to neutralize the high pH wastewater from other dischargers, the Department typically exercises prosecutorial discretion and does not pursue further enforcement action. In response to the exceedances of the minimum pH limit, this permit revises the limit from 5.0 to 4.0. The Port has concurred with this revision of the minimum pH limit. See the Technology-based Effluent Limits section of this fact sheet for further discussion of this issue.

The existing permit requires quarterly sampling of copper, mercury and non-polar materials to verify compliance with the categorical pretreatment standards contained in the applicable Federal regulations (40 CFR 442.15). A compliance inspection conducted by the Department in April 2003 found that the quarterly sampling had not been done. In order to collect the necessary data to determine compliance with the pretreatment standards, the company agreed to collect monthly samples for one year. The results of this sampling program have been submitted to the Department and are presented in the following section of this fact sheet.

The existing permit required submittal of several documents, mostly in 2001, that have not been received by the Department. They are: an Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual, a Solid Waste Control Plan, a Spill and Slug Discharge Prevention and Control Plan, and a report concerning compliance with the pretreatment standards. These permit requirements are retained in the proposed permit.

WASTEWATER CHARACTERIZATION

Discharge loadings to the IWWTF for 2003 were reported in discharge monitoring reports. Discharges from industrial users to the Port are managed by contract. The current contract between Centennial Tank and the Port is dated January 1, 2001. Flow and chemical oxygen demand (COD) loadings are regulated and reported as total monthly cubic feet (ft³/month) and pounds (lbs/month), respectively. The Port's contract goals are incorporated into the permit, by reference, as discharge limits in Special Condition S1. The Port manages hydraulic loadings to its wastewater treatment system with two values, contract and peak. Dischargers pay a surcharge if their flow exceeds the contract value. The current limits appear in Table 1 for context. The wastewater discharge is characterized for the following parameters:

Table 1: Wastewater Characterization for Flow and COD

Parameter	1-year Characterization		Existing Permit Limits	
	1-year Average	Highest Monthly Total	Contract	Peak
Flow, in ft ³ /month	31,125	45,800	40,000	60,000
COD, in total lbs/month	10,607	15,564	Not Applicable	30,000

As the table shows, Centennial Tank has had no problems complying with the Port's contract loadings.

Centennial Tank's existing permit required the company to collect data to determine whether the discharge complies with the pretreatment standards. Twelve monthly samples were collected, from August 2003 through July 2004. The results and applicable pretreatment limits are as follows:

Table 2: Characterization of Pretreatment Pollutants

Parameter	Average	Range	Pretreatment Limit
Copper, in µg/L	35.6	5.6-94.5	840
Mercury, in µg/L	<0.3	<0.3	3.1
Non-polar Materials, in mg/L	293	27.2-1870	26

Non-polar materials are primarily fats, oils and grease of mineral origin. All sample results for copper were well below the pretreatment limit and mercury was not detected in any of the samples. Conversely, all 12 samples exceeded the pretreatment limit for non-polar materials.

PROPOSED PERMIT LIMITATIONS

State regulations require that limitations set forth in a waste discharge permit must be based on the technology available to treat the pollutants (technology-based) or be based on the effects of the pollutants to the IWWTF (contract limits). Wastewater must be treated using all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control and treatment (AKART) and not interfere with the operation of the IWWTF.

This permit contains two sets of technology-based limits. Limits regulating copper, mercury and non-polar materials are based on the pretreatment regulations and those regulating flow and COD are based on Centennial Tank's contract with the Port.

TECHNOLOGY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Effluent Limits Based on the Pretreatment Standards

Existing Federal categorical limitations for this facility are found under 40 CFR PART 442--TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT CLEANING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY. These standards were promulgated by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency in August 2000. Section 442.15, Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES), applies to the Centennial Tank discharge to the Port. In accordance with 40 CFR 442.15(b), the Permittee is required to comply with the limits contained in Table 3 or prepare a Pollution Prevention Plan.

Table 3: Federal Categorical Limits

Parameter	Limit
Copper	840 µg/L
Mercury	3.1 µg/L
Non-polar materials	26 mg/L

Schedule of Compliance

This permit establishes a one-year Schedule of Compliance that requires Centennial Tank to either comply with the numerical limits in Table 3 or submit a Pollution Prevention Plan to the Department for review and approval. The particular pollutant of concern to the Department is the non-polar materials, because compliance with the copper and mercury limits has already been demonstrated.

During the September 2005 inspection, Department staff observed that key parts of the oil/water separator was of informal construction. For example, wastewater passes through two settling basins before being discharged to the weir. The partition wall between the two basins was constructed of two-by-fours and the company representative admitted the partition leaks, allowing pollutants to pass over the weir without adequate treatment.

At this time (October 2005), the company plans to upgrade its oil/water separator because of previous concerns with high concentrations of non-polar materials. The Department also considers the concentrations of non-polar materials in the discharge to be excessive, in the context of the federal categorical limit.

Existing Federal categorical limitations for this facility are found under 40 CFR PART 442—TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT CLEANING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY. These standards were promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in August 2000. Section 442.15, Pretreatment Standards For Existing Sources (PSES), applies to the Centennial Tank discharge to the Port. In accordance with 40 CFR 442.15, the permittee is required to

comply with the limit of 26 mg/L for Non-polar materials or prepare a Pollutant Management Plan.

The company has determined that it will prepare a Pollutant Management Plan. The goal of the Pollutant Management Plan is to meet the 26 mg/L concentration and the Department feels that any reduction in loading of non-polar materials to the Port of Sunnyside will be advantageous. Toward this goal, this permit establishes a one-year Schedule of Compliance.

In the context of the Pollutant Management Plan scenario, engineering review of the upgrade is unnecessary, although the company must properly engineer and install the improvements to its treatment facility.

Federal regulations allow the State AKART standard to be more stringent than the pretreatment rules. The State does not have its own AKART performance standard for oil/water separators and so, the federal categorical limit serves as a de facto standard for this industry.

Effluent Limitations Based on Contract Limits

In order to protect the Port of Sunnyside IWWTF from pass-through, interference, concentrations of toxic chemicals that would impair beneficial or designated uses of sludge, or potentially hazardous exposure levels, limitations for certain parameters are necessary. The Port's contract goals are incorporated into this permit, by reference, as discharge limits. The limits are incorporated into the permit by reference because contract goal values are occasionally modified and the Department does not have the resources to reissue a permit each time the Port revises a contract. After review and approval by the Department, the Permittee is required to incorporate revisions to the contract into Appendix A of the Operation and Maintenance Manual, as required in Special Condition S1 of the permit. Applicable limits for this discharge include the following:

Table 4: Existing Contract Limits

Parameter	Existing Contract Limits	
	Contract	Peak
Flow, in ft ³ /month	40,000	60,000
COD, in total lbs/month	Not Applicable	30,000

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Monitoring, recording, and reporting are specified to verify that the treatment process is functioning correctly, and that effluent limitations are being achieved (WAC 173-216-110).

The monitoring schedule is detailed in the proposed permit under Special Condition S2. Specified monitoring frequencies take into account the quantity and variability of the discharge, the treatment method, past compliance, significance of pollutants, and cost of monitoring.

Monitoring for flow and COD is determined primarily by the Port's contract with Centennial Tank and the Department concurs with the existing schedule. Monitoring for total suspended solids (TSS), total kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN), phosphorus, chloride, total dissolved solids (TDS), and fixed solids are required by the Department to quantify loadings from the Permittee's facility to the IWWTF, and especially the sprayfield.

Monitoring for copper, mercury and non-polar materials in the discharge are required by the Federal pretreatment regulations. The existing permit requires quarterly monitoring for these parameters. In April 2003 the Department discovered the monitoring wasn't being conducted. In response, the company sampled its discharge on a monthly basis for one year, in order to collect data for this permit. The results are presented in Table 2 of this fact sheet.

This permit reduces the monitoring frequency for copper to twice per year because, although the reported concentrations are much lower than the pretreatment limit, copper is still present in the discharge. The monitoring frequency for mercury is reduced to once per year, because although it was not detected in the 12 characterization samples, a sampling frequency of once per year is considered reasonable by the Department. The monitoring frequency for non-polar materials is increased to once per month because of the excessive concentrations found in the characterization. However, the proposed permit contains a provision (Special Condition S2.E) that allows Centennial Tank to request a reduction in monitoring frequency during the permit cycle. The Department anticipates that, once the company upgrades its oil/water separator and concentrations of non-polar materials are reduced, the monitoring frequency can be reduced.

The existing permit requires the Permittee to report flow as cubic feet per month because that is the unit of measure used by the Port to manage discharges to its treatment system. The proposed permit requires the Permittee to report flow as total gallons per month, in addition to cubic feet per month, because gallons is the conventional measure of flow volume and easier to comprehend than cubic feet of flow volume.

OTHER PERMIT CONDITIONS

REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

The provisions of Special Condition S3 are based on the authority to specify any appropriate reporting and recordkeeping requirements to prevent and control waste discharges (WAC 173-216-110 and 40 CFR 403.12 (e),(g), and (h)).

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE (O&M)

The proposed permit contains Special Condition S5. as authorized under Chapter 173-240-150 WAC and Chapter 173-216-110 WAC. It is included to ensure proper operation and regular maintenance of equipment, and to ensure that adequate safeguards are taken so that constructed facilities are used to their optimum potential in terms of pollutant capture and treatment.

The existing permit required submittal of an O&M Manual, but the Department has not yet received it. Therefore, the proposed permit retains this permit requirement.

PROHIBITED DISCHARGES

Certain pollutants are prohibited from being discharged to the POTW. These include substances which cause pass-through or interference, pollutants which may cause damage to the POTW or harm to the POTW workers (Chapter 173-216 WAC) and the discharge of designated dangerous wastes not authorized by this permit (Chapter 173-303 WAC).

The existing permit contains a minimum pH limit of 5.0, taken from WAC 173-216-060(2)(b)(iv). However, the minimum pH limit in the proposed permit is lowered to 4.0, as provided for in the regulation when "the system is specifically designed to accommodate such [a] discharge". The IWWTF is designed to accommodate a discharge with a pH of 4.0 and the permit has been modified accordingly.

DILUTION PROHIBITED

The Permittee is prohibited from diluting its effluent as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with permit limitations.

SOLID WASTE PLAN

The Department has determined that the Permittee has a potential to cause pollution of the waters of the State from leachate of solid waste. The existing permit required submittal of a Solid Waste Plan, but the Department has not yet received it. Therefore, the proposed permit retains this permit requirement.

This proposed permit requires, under authority of RCW 90.48.080, that the Permittee develop and submit to the Department a Solid Waste Plan to prevent solid waste from causing pollution of waters of the State. The plan must also be submitted to the local solid waste permitting agency for approval, if required by local ordinance.

SPILL AND SLUG DISCHARGE PREVENTION AND CONTROL PLAN

The Department has determined that the Permittee stores a quantity of chemicals that have the potential to cause water pollution if accidentally released. The Department has the authority to require the Permittee to develop best management plans to prevent this accidental release under section 402(a)(1) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) and RCW 90.48.080.

In addition, the Department has determined that the Permittee has the potential for a batch discharge or a spill that could adversely affect the IWWTF; therefore, a slug discharge control plan is required (40 CFR 403.8 (f)).

The proposed permit requires the Permittee to develop and implement a combined Spill and Slug Discharge Prevention and Control Plan for preventing the accidental release of pollutants to State waters and/or the IWWTF for minimizing damages if such a discharge occurs.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

General Conditions are based directly on State laws and regulations.

Condition G1. requires responsible officials or their designated representatives to sign submittals to the Department. Condition G2. requires the Permittee to allow the Department to access the treatment system, production facility, and records related to the permit. Condition G3. specifies conditions for modifying, suspending or terminating the permit. Condition G4. requires the Permittee to apply to the Department prior to increasing or varying the discharge from the levels stated in the permit application. Condition G5. requires the Permittee to construct, modify, and operate the permitted facility in accordance with approved engineering documents. Condition G6. prohibits the Permittee from using the permit as a basis for violating any laws, statutes or regulations. Conditions G7. and G8. relate to permit renewal and transfer. Condition G9. requires the Permittee to control production or wastewater discharge in order to maintain compliance with the permit. Condition G10 prohibits the reintroduction of removed pollutants into the effluent stream for discharge. Condition G11. requires the payment of permit fees. Condition G12. describes the penalties for violating permit conditions.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF NONCOMPLIANCE

A list of all industrial users which were in significant noncompliance with Pretreatment Standards or Requirements during any of the previous four quarters may be annually published by the Department in a local newspaper. Accordingly, the Permittee is apprised that noncompliance with this permit may result in publication of the noncompliance.

RECOMMENDATION FOR PERMIT ISSUANCE

This proposed permit meets all statutory requirements for authorizing a wastewater discharge, including those limitations and conditions believed necessary to control toxics. The Department proposes that the permit be issued for 5 years.

REFERENCES FOR TEXT AND APPENDICES

Washington State Department of Ecology.

Laws and Regulations(<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/laws-rules/index.html>)

Permit and Wastewater Related Information

(<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/wastewater/index.html>)

APPENDIX A--PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT INFORMATION

The Department has tentatively determined to reissue a permit to the applicant listed on page 1 of this fact sheet. The permit contains conditions and effluent limitations which are described in the rest of this fact sheet.

The Department published a Public Notice of Application and Draft (PNOA/D) on November 10, and November 17, 2005 in the Sunnyside Daily Sun News to inform the public that an application, draft permit and fact sheet were available for review. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments regarding the draft permit. The draft permit, fact sheet, and related documents are available for inspection and copying between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. weekdays, by appointment, at the regional office listed below. Written comments should be mailed to:

Water Quality Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology
Central Regional Office
15 West Yakima Avenue, Suite 200
Yakima, WA 98902

Any interested party may comment on the draft permit or request a public hearing on this draft permit within the 30 day comment period to the address above. The request for a hearing shall indicate the interest of the party and reasons why the hearing is warranted. The Department will hold a hearing if it determines there is a significant public interest in the draft permit (WAC 173-216-100). Public notice regarding any hearing will be circulated at least 30 days in advance of the hearing. People expressing an interest in this permit will be mailed an individual notice of hearing.

Comments should reference specific text followed by proposed modification or concern when possible. Comments may address technical issues, accuracy and completeness of information, the scope of the facility's proposed coverage, adequacy of environmental protection, permit conditions, or any other concern that would result from issuance of this permit.

The Department will consider all comments received within 30 days from the date of public notice of draft indicated above, in formulating a final determination to issue, revise, or deny the permit. The Department's response to all significant comments is available upon request and will be mailed directly to people expressing an interest in this permit.

Further information may be obtained from the Department by telephone, 509/457-7105, or by writing to the address listed above.

APPENDIX B--GLOSSARY

Ammonia—Ammonia is produced by the breakdown of nitrogenous materials in wastewater. Ammonia is toxic to aquatic organisms, exerts an oxygen demand, and contributes to eutrophication. It also increases the amount of chlorine needed to disinfect wastewater.

Average Monthly Discharge Limitation—The average of the measured values obtained over a calendar month's time.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)--Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other physical, structural and/or managerial practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. BMPs include treatment systems, operating procedures, and practices to control: plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. BMPs may be further categorized as operational, source control, erosion and sediment control, and treatment BMPs.

BOD₅--Determining the Biochemical Oxygen Demand of an effluent is an indirect way of measuring the quantity of organic material present in an effluent that is utilized by bacteria. The BOD₅ is used in modeling to measure the reduction of dissolved oxygen in a receiving water after effluent is discharged. Stress caused by reduced dissolved oxygen levels makes organisms less competitive and less able to sustain their species in the aquatic environment. Although BOD is not a specific compound, it is defined as a conventional pollutant under the Federal Clean Water Act.

Bypass—The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of the collection or treatment facility.

Categorical Pretreatment Standards—National pretreatment standards specifying quantities or concentrations of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged to a POTW by existing or new industrial users in specific industrial subcategories.

Compliance Inspection - Without Sampling--A site visit for the purpose of determining the compliance of a facility with the terms and conditions of its permit or with applicable statutes and regulations.

Compliance Inspection - With Sampling--A site visit to accomplish the purpose of a Compliance Inspection - Without Sampling and as a minimum, sampling and analysis for all parameters with limits in the permit to ascertain compliance with those limits; and, for municipal facilities, sampling of influent to ascertain compliance with the 85 percent removal requirement. Additional sampling may be conducted.

Composite Sample—A mixture of grab samples collected at the same sampling point at different times, formed either by continuous sampling or by mixing discrete samples. May be

“time-composite”(collected at constant time intervals) or “flow-proportional” (collected either as a constant sample volume at time intervals proportional to stream flow, or collected by increasing the volume of each aliquot as the flow increased while maintaining a constant time interval between the aliquots.

Construction Activity—Clearing, grading, excavation and any other activity which disturbs the surface of the land. Such activities may include road building, construction of residential houses, office buildings, or industrial buildings, and demolition activity.

Continuous Monitoring –Uninterrupted, unless otherwise noted in the permit.

Engineering Report—A document, signed by a professional licensed engineer, which thoroughly examines the engineering and administrative aspects of a particular domestic or industrial wastewater facility. The report shall contain the appropriate information required in WAC 173-240-060 or 173-240-130.

Grab Sample—A single sample or measurement taken at a specific time or over as short period of time as is feasible.

Industrial User—A discharger of wastewater to the sanitary sewer which is not sanitary wastewater or is not equivalent to sanitary wastewater in character.

Industrial Wastewater—Water or liquid-carried waste from industrial or commercial processes, as distinct from domestic wastewater. These wastes may result from any process or activity of industry, manufacture, trade or business, from the development of any natural resource, or from animal operations such as feed lots, poultry houses, or dairies. The term includes contaminated storm water and, also, leachate from solid waste facilities.

Interference— A discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both:

Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal and;

Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to subtitle D of the SWDA), sludge regulations appearing in 40 CFR Part 507, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.

Local Limits—Specific prohibitions or limits on pollutants or pollutant parameters developed by a POTW.

Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation—The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling.

Method Detection Level (MDL)--The minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is above zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.

Pass-through— A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the State in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation), or which is a cause of a violation of State water quality standards.

pH—The pH of a liquid measures its acidity or alkalinity. A pH of 7 is defined as neutral, and large variations above or below this value are considered harmful to most aquatic life.

Potential Significant Industrial User--A potential significant industrial user is defined as an Industrial User which does not meet the criteria for a Significant Industrial User, but which discharges wastewater meeting one or more of the following criteria:

- a. Exceeds 0.5 % of treatment plant design capacity criteria and discharges <25,000 gallons per day or;
- b. Is a member of a group of similar industrial users which, taken together, have the potential to cause pass through or interference at the POTW (e.g. facilities which develop photographic film or paper, and car washes).

The Department may determine that a discharger initially classified as a potential significant industrial user should be managed as a significant industrial user.

Quantitation Level (QL)-- A calculated value five times the MDL (method detection level).

Significant Industrial User (SIU)--

- 1) All industrial users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N and;
- 2) Any other industrial user that: discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling, and boiler blow-down wastewater); contributes a process wastestream that makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or is designated as such

by the Control Authority* on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement (in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6)).

Upon finding that the industrial user meeting the criteria in paragraph 2, above, has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the Control Authority* may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from an industrial user or POTW, and in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6), determine that such industrial user is not a significant industrial user.

*The term "Control Authority" refers to the Washington State Department of Ecology in the case of non-delegated POTWs or to the POTW in the case of delegated POTWs.

Slug Discharge—Any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge to the POTW. This may include any pollutant released at a flow rate which may cause interference with the POTW.

State Waters—Lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, underground waters, salt waters, and all other surface waters and watercourses within the jurisdiction of the State of Washington.

Stormwater—That portion of precipitation that does not naturally percolate into the ground or evaporate, but flows via overland flow, interflow, pipes, and other features of a storm water drainage system into a defined surface water body, or a constructed infiltration facility.

Technology-based Effluent Limit—A permit limit that is based on the ability of a treatment method to reduce the pollutant.

Total Coliform Bacteria—A microbiological test which detects and enumerates the total coliform group of bacteria in water samples.

Total Dissolved Solids—That portion of total solids in water or wastewater that passes through a specific filter.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)--Total suspended solids is the particulate material in an effluent. Large quantities of TSS discharged to a receiving water may result in solids accumulation. Apart from any toxic effects attributable to substances leached out by water, suspended solids may kill fish, shellfish, and other aquatic organisms by causing abrasive injuries and by clogging the gills and respiratory passages of various aquatic fauna. Indirectly, suspended solids can screen out light and can promote and maintain the development of noxious conditions through oxygen depletion.

Water Quality-based Effluent Limit—A limit on the concentration of an effluent parameter that is intended to prevent the concentration of that parameter from exceeding its water quality criterion after it is discharged into a receiving water.

APPENDIX C--TEXT OF 40 CFR 442.15

TITLE 40--PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT

CHAPTER I--ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (CONTINUED)

PART 442--TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT CLEANING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY--Table of Contents

Subpart A--Tank Trucks and Intermodal Tank Containers Transporting Chemical and Petroleum Cargos

Sec. 442.15 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13 or in paragraph (b) of this section, no later than August 14, 2003, any existing source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must achieve PSES as follows:

Table--Pretreatment Standards

Regulated parameter	Maximum daily \1\
Non-polar material (SGT-HEM).....	26
Copper.....	0.84
Mercury.....	0.0031

\1\ Mg/L (ppm).

(b) As an alternative to achieving PSES as defined in paragraph (a) of this section, any existing source subject to paragraph (a) of this section may have a pollution prevention allowable discharge of wastewater pollutants, as defined in Sec. 442.2, if the source agrees to control mechanism with the control authority as follows:

(1) The discharger shall prepare a Pollutant Management Plan that satisfies the requirements as specified in paragraph (b)(5) of this section, and the discharger shall conduct its operations in accordance with that plan.

(2) The discharger shall notify its local control authority prior to renewing or modifying its individual control mechanism or pretreatment agreement of its intent to achieve the pollution prevention allowable discharge pretreatment standard by submitting to the local control authority a certification statement of its intent to utilize a Pollutant Management Plan as specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section. The certification statement must be signed by the responsible corporate officer as defined in 40 CFR 403.12(1);

(3) The discharger shall submit a copy of its Pollutant Management Plan as described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section to the appropriate control authority at the time he/she applies to renew, or modify its individual control mechanism or pretreatment agreement; and

(4) The discharger shall maintain at the offices of the facility and

make available for inspection the Pollutant Management Plan as described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(5) The Pollutant Manager Plan shall include:

(i) Procedures for identifying cargos, the cleaning of which is likely to result in discharges of pollutants that would be incompatible with treatment at the POTW;

(ii) For cargos identified as being incompatible with treatment at the POTW, the Plan shall provide that heels be fully drained, segregated from other wastewaters, and handled in an appropriate manner;

(iii) For cargos identified as being incompatible with treatment at the POTW, the Plan shall provide that the tank be prerinsed or presteamed as appropriate and the wastewater segregated from wastewaters to be discharged to the POTW and handled in an appropriate manner, where necessary to ensure that they do not cause or contribute to a discharge that would be incompatible with treatment at the POTW;

(iv) All spent cleaning solutions, including interior caustic washes, interior presolve washes, interior detergent washes, interior acid washes, and exterior acid brightener washes shall be segregated from other wastewaters and handled in an appropriate manner, where necessary to ensure that they do not cause or contribute to a discharge that would be incompatible with treatment at the POTW;

(v) Provisions for appropriate recycling or reuse of cleaning agents;

(vi) Provisions for minimizing the use of toxic cleaning agents (solvents, detergents, or other cleaning or brightening solutions);

(vii) Provisions for appropriate recycling or reuse of segregated wastewaters (including heels and prerinse/pre-steam wastes);

(viii) Provisions for off-site treatment or disposal, or effective pre-treatment of segregated wastewaters (including heels, prerinse/pre-steam wastes, spent cleaning solutions);

(ix) Information on the volumes, content, and chemical characteristics of cleaning agents used in cleaning or brightening operations; and

(x) Provisions for maintaining appropriate records of heel management procedures, prerinse/pre-steam management procedures, cleaning agent management procedures, operator training, and proper operation and maintenance of any pre-treatment system.

APPENDIX D--RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

No comments were received by the Department of Ecology.